# THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1847. NUMBER 9.

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BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,

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Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

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Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T, practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T, and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.

June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

GLOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goobs, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.

N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.

Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.


## LIFE INSURANCE.

THE HOPE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Stamford, Connecticut, have made arrangements with the subscriber to secure to any person Life Insurances who may be desirous of procuring the same. This institution acts upon the mutual principle and affords inducements to persons to secure a competence to their families against contingencies and uncertainties of life, that none other in this country can. Policies granted, in every instance, makes the insured a stock holder in the company, to an amount equal to the premium paid, with the almost positive certainty of a return of forty per cent. Again it is only necessary that a small amount, equal to half the premium, should be paid in cash Balance is paid by the note of the person insured, thereby making actual capital out of the individual's own liability. These are some of the advantages of this company over most others. Any person by calling upon the subscriber can be made fully acquainted with all the operations of the institution, who has made such arrangements that he will forward to the company all premium notes and obtain policies free of postage to any one wishing to insure. As the business of the company increases and nothing more than ordinary mortality prevails, the premium to be paid annually will diminish, and in time will be extinguished by dividends of profits. This is a peculiar advantage in Life Insurances—unlike fire insurances, investments are made all over a country of varied character and healthfulness, and the life of one person is not dependant on that of another, as one piece of property in a city or town may be on the safety or destruction of another. A small saving annually may enable any man to secure a handsome provison for his family. Indeed in most cases the sum thus expended would never be felt, while if sudden death should ensue before a competence by other means is acquired, the funds for future support and comfort is thus realized.

The following are some of the numerous instances of fortunate insurances:

"The Equitable Society of London commenced the business of Life Insurance in England in 1762, without capital, and although the benefits at that time were but little known or appreciated, yet it now has over 8,000 members, with a capital of over fifty millions of dollars, and that in a country where the investment of their surplus fund does not average three per cent. Whereas in this country six per cent can generally be obtained, so that the principal of accumulation would be much greater here than in England.—The report of American companies also strengthen and confirm this position, and a striking illustration of the value of an old policy, we here give, by citing an example from the transactions of the said Society. Its only capital was that of the accruing premiums, it, however, in process of time, became one of the most successful and prosperous companies in Great Britain. Mr. Morgan, the able actuary of this Society, in his address to the general court, in the year 18000, says: "Suppose a life of 35 to have been insured in the year 1763, in the sum of £1,000, at the annual premium of £30; in the course of thirty one years, this sum being laid out annually to be improved at the same rate of interest at which the premiums are computed, would now have accumulated to £1,500. If, however, this policy were now surrendered, the sum of £1 527 would be paid for the value of it; so that the person will have been assured for thirty one years in the sum of £1,000, (exclusively of the addition) not only without expense, but even with the advantage of receiving £27 as a gratuity at the end of the term."

Very many practical examples of the blessings of Life Insurance are continually occurring among all classes of our citizens.—We have only room for the following, which occurred in the city of New York and its vicinity in the course of one year:—

"A merchant in September insured his life for the benefit of his family for $5,000. He died in December following, when his affairs were found in an embarrassed state. The $5,000 which was promptly paid to his widow, left her in comfortable circumstances.

"Another gentleman, who had been unfortunate in business, took a policy in favor of his wife for $5,000. He died shortly after paying the second annual premium, and saved his family from destitution.

"A gentleman, residing in the State of Indiana on the 19th of August last, took out a policy on his life for $3,000—but one payment was made of $102. He died on the 19th of September, and his widow received the sum insured, $3,000.—She was so forcibly impressed with the advantages of Life Insurance, being a recipient of its benefits, that she immediately effected an insurance in the sum of $5 000 on her own life, for the protection of her family of young children.

"A book-keeper in a highly respectable mercantile house in this city, through the persuasion of his employers, was induced to take out a policy on his life, for the benefit of his wife and children in the sum of $1,000, at the annual premium of $25,70; a sudden illness from scarlet fever carried him off in ten days; two annual payments had been made, and his widow in a few days after his death, received $1,000; had it not been for this provident provision, she would have been left in destitute circumstances.

"A young married man in the city of Rochester, in this state, on the 7th of August, 1845, effected an insurance on his life, in the sum of $1,060, but one payment had been made of $23 10, and he died of a short illness on the 21st of February, 1846. His widow, in ten days thereafter, received $1,000, the sum insured.

"A farmer of Dutchess county, State of New York, took out a policy on his life for $1,000, on the 1st of July, 1815, for the benefit of his family. The first payment of $21,70 was made, and he died very suddenly, from an attack of apoplexy, on the 20th of the following January. His family received $1,000 in a few days after.

A gentleman of this city being in the receipt of an income from his wife's estate, to continue during her life, but would cease at her death, very prudently took out a policy upon her life, in the sum of $5,000, at the annual premium of $102; in this case two annual payments had been made; his wife died and he received $5,000 the sum insured.

"A merchant in one of the Southern States had a debt due him of 5,630. Knowing that its ultimate payment depended on the continuance of the life of his debtor, he took out a policy on it for that sum; one year's premium had been paid of $161, 81. Soon after he was attacked with a severe illness, which terminated his life in September last. The Company on presentation of the requisite proofs of his death, paid the sum insured, and by this precautionary measure, he unexpectedly and suddenly realized a doubtful claim.

"A gentleman of New York became security for his friend in the sum of $3,000, by endorsement on his papers. He had the prudence to effect insurance on his life for that amount only; one payment ($36) was made. This was done on the 3d of July last, and he died the 18th of September. The Company paid him the $3,000, which he applied to the payment of his endorsement—thus by this insurance he was released from his liability, which otherwise might have put him to serious inconvenience."

Insurances made by a husband for the benefit and use of his wife, where the annual premium is under $100, will not be subject to the claim of creditors upon his estate at his decease; so too if made for the benefit of any child or children.—Thus the extravagance and indebtedness of the husband will not be allowed to sweep away this provision for the benefit of his wife and children.

☞ Insurance for life, or from year to year, or for a single year may be made.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12, 1847. tf4


STEWART'S celebrated syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of; at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.

Erie May 22, 1847. 1

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc., etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

May 20, No. 1 Fleming Block.

PARIS Kid Gloves—A beautiful assortment, White and Colored, selling cheap at No. 4, Cheapside; by MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1


## THE IRISH MOTHER.

They shall hunger no more."—*Revelations* vii 16.

BY WM. H. C. HOSMER.

I HEARD the lament of a poor Irish mother,
As watch by the forms of the famished she kept;
The wan, wasted features of sister and brother
Were bathed by the drops she had uselessly wept;
Oh! sweet was her lay for the burden it bore—
"They shall hunger no more."

While Winter's rude wind through each cranny was sighing,
The last, blackened crumb to my *first-born* I gave:
I opened my veins when my *youngest* was dying,
Aroused by a mother's wild instinct to save—
The lips of my darling are wet with the gore—
She will hunger no more.

Food flung by the fox-hunting lords of the nation,
With prodigal hands, to their hounds, would subdue
In many a hovel the pangs of starvation,
And thankfulness waken, that Pomp never knew:
Poor babes! I regret not that anguish is o'er—
Ye will hunger no more

While Famine the flesh on their bones was consuming,
It crazed me to hear their low moans night and day—
No brand on the desolate hearth-stone illuming
Their couches of cold, musty straw, with its ray;
Now calmly they rest, side by side, on the floor—
"They shall hunger no more."

Oh! dark is the cloud that impends over Britain!
The wrongs of the wretched make barren her soil;
That country with curses should ever be smitten
Where perishing Want is forbidden to toil—
Where Hunger kills more than disease or the sword
And white-handed *Sloth* finds a plentiful board.

## The Camp and the Battle-Field.

A TALE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

*The Deserter, his Wife, and the Patriot Boy.*

One seldom feels cold in Mexico except when on the highest points of land, or, at any rate, some distance above the valleys. Once in a while we experience a blast or two of the wind that remind us of anthracite and flannels, and make us sigh for a more substantial covering than canvass; but, as a general thing, we enjoy spring without intermission. However, I have carried a blue nose on more than one occasion, and been exposed to the mercies of a clever snow storm once. A fall of snow here is a grand novelty. You can scarcely be anywhere at all without seeing mountains near at hand. All the land below the eminences is covered by verdure the year round, but the mountains, if worthy of the name, are snow-clad at the top. With tough, strong grass beneath their feet, and here and there an elegant flower, this produces a strange effect, inasmuch as the view presents a paradox of nature; but when snow falls and covers the green livered earth, one is wouder stricken. Some days before the battle of Buena Vista, a few of us, mounted, started beyond the pickets for Encarnacion, which is thirty miles from the ground where the desperate action was fought. We went to reconnoitre, on a sort of liberty duty which allowed us to do pretty much as we pleased, provided the aim of our mission is accomplished. We were under the command of Major M'Cullough, and all my comrades, but two, were Texans. "We only numbered thirty-five, but were a match for four times that number of Mexicans or any other foe.—It was on the first day of our moving that I saw a slight snow storm. The wind chopped down from the north and was as sharp as a razor—if the simile holds good—so that, altogether, the prospects of seeing sport or doing good service to our cause was very slender. None of our clothing was in the happiest condition, but republics, we know, are ungrateful, and the men who fight their battles must be content with any fare that is offered. Accompanying us was a young lad of bright intellect—a *Mestizie*—who rejoiced in the purely Spanish cognomen of Miguel. We had taken him from his mother's cottage at Ague Nueva, with her consent, to act partially as a guide, as he professed, truly, to know the way for fifty square miles around. When he started with us, the poor mother, taking the few shillings we proffered her, raised her eyes to heaven, and, with elevated crucifix, prayed for the safety and return of her darling only son—then, weeping, drew her mantle over her head and entered her dwelling to count the minutes that elapsed during his absence. By rubbing two pieces of dry wood together, fire can be produced—but neither that nor warmth followed the frictional association of a couple of begrimed hands or Edson-like padals. We therefore were impelled to provide against Mr. Frost by fitting up a couple of huts, owned, or at least tenanted, by several peasant *leperos* whom we ejected for the time by paying with a small quantity of provisions for the luxury—and, by the way, a Mexican *lepero* is a thrilling sight. I have seen Milesian beggars, and heard of Italian lazzaroni. I have also witnessed the holiday pursuits of a free negro, and beheld the reckless indifference of the half-breed Indian to work; but none of these, by any means approach the *lepero* of this country. He never by any possibility thinks: he scarcely eats or drinks; I'm certain he know nothing of the kind except by instinct. He moves like a locomotive building: looks from his eyes like an owl in daylight, or a chinese opium chewer, and evidently considers life a confounded piece of trouble and vexation. Allow him to dream and bask in the sun like a rattle snake, and he is supremely happy and content. The wives of these men are slaves—utter slaves. I have seen them, with scarcely any clothing on, bear burthens that a New York cartman would be ashamed to task his horse with: These poor women endure their hard fate with the utmost complacently—toiling, drudging, rising health and rest with a devoted resignation perfectly astonishing. I had rather be an *arrerio's* mule than a *lepero's* wife. Some of these vagabonds, when not too lazy, cuff and kick their better halves most energetically. Some of the women object to such demonstrations of affection, and with all the fervency of a devout spirit curse, and the strength of well exercised muscles return the favor with compound interest.

In one of the huts, fifteen of us were stowed as compactly as bees in a hive. We had just finished a meal, (during which I had recourse to my powder-horn of mustard which has followed me from the time I first set foot on the right bank of the Rio Grande,) and were scanning each others pleasant faces by the light of a brush fire, when the sound of voices from the outside smote our ears.—They were male and female voices disputing in Spanish. The usual number of *"Madre de Dois"* and *"Maleditos,"* etc., were lavished without stint, and the dialogue was anything but complimentary to the parties engaged in uttering it.

"What the devil is that?" inquired McCollough of me. I repeated this question to little Miguel.

"Oh!" replied he, naively, "only a dispute about a real that one of the women has received somewhere."

"Somewhere," was the cue for a terrific shriek, which was followed by a rush against the half blanket door of our shelter, and the entrance of a women, who was pursued by a tall, muscular, litho *lepero*, with rage in his face and the deamon in his eye. The woman was not strong, but delicate, and the lines in face did not indicate corseness or depravity. The man, who stood with his arms folded, watching us, did not sustain the character of a vagabond, despite his rags and beard, both of which were redundant.

"Miguel, tell us the meaning of this intrusion," said McCollough to a comrade who interpreted, and by the aid of whom the conversationed was carried on.

"He accuses her of robbing and betraying him," said little Miguel, hastily.

"No! no!" said the woman, her eyes streaming with tears; "he has ruined both of us—he is my husband. Now, *senores*, he would rush upon death and destruction, and peril his soul by seeking you. It is not what the boy says that causes our dispute.

"So, Miguel, you have deceived us, 'or would have done so had the woman winked at it, eh? You forgot that I know all that has passed, and understood nearly every word spoken as well as yourself," said my comrade. "This person," continued he, turning to McCullough, who had paused over a tough buiscuit and a slice of raw fat pork, and who wore a sombrero and a Mexican officer's cloak for comfort—"This person is a soldier and no peasant. He is a friend or a spy."

"What are you?" inquired Mr. M'Cullough.

"A deserter, and a friend to the United States of North America," replied the man with a graceful inclination.

"Ho! ho!" replied McCullough, knowingly; "perhaps you play the spy and double traitor. You cannot deceive us."

"I do not wish to deceive you," responded the man when this remark of our commander was made apparent to him "I claim vengeance for insult, and will give you valuable information in order to achieve it."

"Where are you from?" was the next interrogatory put to him.

"I am a native of Saltillo. My name is Francisco Valdes. Miguel knows me, for I have often slept in his mother's cottage.—My wife was wronged by one of my officers, and now that I have risked execution—the *garotte* or a firing party—or, what is worse, a resting place in the boughs of a palm—she would have me turn back." The poor woman buried her face in her hands and sobbed, while the man, with the most ferocious countenance that ever expressed human passion, raised both arms above his head and supplicated defeat and suffering, and the curse of "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost" upon the armies of Santa Anna. "I am from the regiment of Coraceros. Turn all your batteries upon *that* when you meet," he vociferated, "and I will leave my bones in the vally or on the mountain with pleasure."

"This is a fine story," muttered McCullough to me, "but I fear these serpants of people, and dare not use this fellow without adopting the utmost caution. He is a scoundrel—that is clear, or he would not lay violent hands upon a female, even if she had dishonored him. Take charge of him and treat the woman well."

Valdes was secured—that is, all chance of retreat was denied him, and then informed that we were scouts; that our destination was Encarnacion, some eighteen miles off; that we desired to get the number of Santa Anna's forces if he were there, and learn his intentions. Valdes replied, without hesitation, that Santa Anna was at Encarnacion; that he had nineteen thousand men; that his forces were to be placed between our own and Saltillo, and, by a well concerted movement of his immense powers, cut us to pieces and annihilate the entire body of Americans. No mercy was to be shown; the object was the total rout of Taylor. That Santa Anna was there we had before heard, and that his men numbered over twenty thousand was also rumored, but that he intended to give battle was what had not been told ere this. When and how he was to do so remined to be ascertained more clearly. I shall never forget the expression of the little Mestizio boy's countenance as Valdes told his story. It was a mixture of shame, courage, contempt, and lofty patriotism. The woman did not seem to care so much for the national or political consequence of her husband's defection, as for the disgrace that would attach to him personally. But the boy looked wild with anguish, while ever and anon he clutched at a small knife he wore in his breast, as if he would be delighted to plunge it to the hilt in the deserter's heart.

"You have but to ride five miles to convince yourselves of the truth of what I have told you," said Valdes, suddenly, when he had vainly waited for an intimation that our commander placed confidence in him.

"Up and away then, boys," cried McCullough. "Place Miguel, Valdes, and the woman on two mules, which must be found hereabouts, and watch them like lynx. If there is a single movement made which looks like either showing a clean pair of heels, or a face under that now worn, down with the culprit."

The air, raw and cold, was all the clearer, and the starlight (it was new moon, consequently we had but little moonlight) spread about a species of visible gloom that had the effect of giving a mysterious tone to every object. The scenery in this quarter is wild and rugged; there are more ravines than bushes, almost; more *passes* and angles, gorges and slopes, than spears of grass. At one moment we were plunging into what appeared a dark abyss, completely covered by crooked, gnarled, dwarfed trees; at another we trotted along upon a fine level bit of table land, the ground as easy to the tread of our animals as a carpet.

"The mule has fallen," cried the boy, as the so-called sure-footed creature upon which he and the woman was mounted stumbled forward upon its knees. It was up again in an instant, and journeyed on. In about ten minutes the mule slipped and fell again.

"I know, his foot is injured," said Miguel, and our necks will be broken if we remain on him. Let us dismount and ride behind some one."

"Very well," my comrade replied, who, with myself, had special charge of the Mexican trio; "we must wait until we get upon a decent spot."

We were then entering one of those infernal passes which ran up to a sort of corduroy table land, arriving at which we found ourselves pretty near Santa Anna's advance guard, of whose presence there were unmistakable evidences. From the platform of the pass, down each side, were a series of shelves or slaty projections, as near as we could perceive, and it was over forty yards distance to any spot that looked like a bottom. Scarcely had we gained the top when the mule slipped the third time, and the boy fell upon the ground like a sack of wheat, while the female kept her seat, it appeared, easily. I thought the boy was stunned, and jumped down to the ground to render him assistance, when he rolled away like a cloud of mist before the sun, and slid directly over the precipice.

"Mr. G——! a determined suicide!" called out one of the men, as we all peered over to see the result of a piece of daring as unexpected as it was frightful. The boy bounced from projection to projection, using his legs and arms to break the fall, and struck below, as he took good care to inform us, unhurt.

"He made the mule stumble by galling his knee," said Valdes, with a tone of contempt, as if he thought we ought to have known it, "and is off to inform the pickets of your approach. He can do it in five minutes, too.—You should have shot the young villian instead of bringing him along. He could have been of no service, with me here as a guide; and had we both been inimical to your interests, one would not, as you may have supposed, been an antidote to the other's poison."

The fellow spoke the truth. We did not like the idea of backing off through the last pass we had traveled, because it was the very longest and worst we had encountered on the route; and the Texans were taught, by eighth or ten years experience in fighting these people, that we should fare very slenderly in case of a skirmish while defiling in such a rascally position. "Information and a trifle in the way of fighting," is the scouting precept of McCullough's men, so that after the propriety of either going back or forward had been debated about five minutes, it was decided to "go on."

"*Bueno!*" exclaimed the woman, in a delightful tone, as we recommenced the journey towards Encarnacion.

The man grated his teeth and commanded her to be silent. She called him "*Un Domino!*" (a devil,) in a voice almost pitched to a scream, so intence was the excitement under which she labored, and I fancied I could hear the tongue smack with a glue sound against the dry roof of her mouth. We got into the road, and in a very tolerable position, as we heard the peculiar sounds of horse's hoofs upon the earth. We formed in the road in the shape of a shape of a V., the two points in the direction of the enemy, the woman behind the bottom. The Texan's knives were loosened in their sheathes, and fire-arms were all ready. We were completely prepared when the guard came in view. We might have been mince-meated for, all we knew at that moment, for we were entirely ignorant of the strength of the opposing party. It might have been 200 or 50, but it proved to be only about 60 well-appointed, gaily-dressed cavalry. They raised a shout when they behold us, and dashed on, waving their weapons, raising in their stirrups, and "taking on airs," as McCullough said, like so many embryo heroes. Their officer gave the word *"halto!"* and they suddenly drew up. *"Fuego!"* he bellowed, and the lead from their carbines rattled about our heads like water from a shower bath.

"Now boys, at them!" cried McCullough, and (to speak plainly) we "let drive."

But they were not to be frightened of.—Down they came upon us, and, as they arrived chock up, our V closed pretty well to and I, and we were into it hand-to-hand, or, if you like it better, horse-to-horse. Cuts and contusions were freely exchanged, and two of our men had dropped all weapons and actually seized their adversaries by their hair and collar, bringing them off their horses with a jerk that must have dislocated some of their smaller joints. During all this scrimmage, Valdes might have escaped, but he did not; on the contrary, he took particular pains to keep his wife a prisoner while she screamed encouragement to her countrymen.

After fighting ten minutes—and a fight like that of ten minutes seems an hour—our brave adversaries drew off, leaving 7 wounded and two stark cold, and the field to us.

"Whew!" said my comrade, who had a flesh wound in the shoulder, "I'm done for a fortnight at least. But let us look about and see to the condition of the vanquished. I heard that d——d boy's voice during the fray, I'm certain."

"What Miguel's?"

"Yes, and he was fighting like an American too."

This was, to me, startling information.—The boy's mother had placed him, with many instructions, in charge of myself and another and if he were not on the spot when we again sought the camp, what would be her pains and reproaches. I called our commander aside, and begged of him to permit me to search for Miguel's body. That permission was accorded, and I commenced my task with a heavy heart. My search did not last long. The brave boy—for such I *must* call him—had really fallen, and his body lay in the very centre of the road, so mutilated that I scarcely knew it except by the size. The features, what could be seen of them, wore a look of stern defiance, and the eye, which was not closed, was even in death, indicative of hatred and revenge. A ball had entered the brain by piercing just in the centre of the forehead, and he must have died instantly on the receipt of it. With shudder I placed the body across my horse, and mounted to ride back to where we had started from. Valdes was delighted by the result of the skirmish, and declared, again and again, that he had told us the exact truth concerning Santa Anna's contemplated movements.

Suffice it to say, we reached Agua Nueva, and carried the mangled body of Miguel to his mother's tenement. I had anticipated a great outcry, and despair of the noisiest kind, but was disappointed. I shall never forget the woman's look as, after listening to our story of her son's death, and kissing his mutilated brow, she directed a glance of satisfaction and pride towards heaven, and cried in a voice clear as a seraph's—*"Thank God, he died for Mexico!"* Need I say that I honored her for that?

Valdes and his wife were taken to headquarters. His information did much towards giving us the battle of Buena Vista.*

His wife frantically rushed into the midst of the fray at that eventful action, and was never heard of after.

*Santa Anna's despatches say so.—EDS.

A PARISIAN DEATH BED.—In our last, "Neal's Saturday Evening Gazette," we gave some account of the numerous luxurious effects of a young Parisian *lianne*, offered for sale by auction. The death of the young person exalted great interest among the luxurious and frivolous Parisians. The French correspondent of the Atlas says, that she was the original of Eugene Sue's *Fleur de Marie*, in the *Mysteries de Paris*, and belonging to a class of beings who can have existence nowhere but in Paris: for nowhere else could they obtain the same influence and enjoy the same opportunities of bringing out the talents with which nature may have endowed them. She was a fit and worthy successor to Marion Delorme and to the Sophie Arnold, resembling them in her wondrous beauty and ready wit, in her generosity and extraordinary mind—resembling them in all things save in her bitter repentence and her early death.

BEGINNINGS.—I have seen the little pearls of a spring sweat through the bottoms of a bank, and imagine the stubborn pavement, till it has made it fit for the impression of a child's foot; and it was dispersed, like descending dews of a misty morning, till it had opened its way, and made a stream large enough to carry away the ruins of an unlermined strand, and to invade the neighboring garden; but then the dispised drops were growing into an artificial river, and an intolerable mischief. So are the first entrances of sin stopped with the antidotes of a hearty prayer, and checked into sobriety by the eyes of a reverend man, or the counsel of a single sermon; but when such beginnings are neglected, and religion has not in it so long as we can endure it, they grow up to ulcers and pestilential evils; they destroy the soul by their abode which at their first entry might have been killed by the pressure of a little finger.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

STRANGE PUMP.—A Southerner, with a negro servant, arrived at the Broadway Hotel a day or two ago and on yesterday morning sent the servant down into the yard for some water. Sambo, with pitcher in hand, inquired for "de pump" and on being shown the hydrant, sat the pitcher down and commenced working the lever backward and forward, a drop falling at every jerk. He pumped away until the perspiration on his face amounted to more than the water in the pitcher; and at last, giving it up in despair, he addressed a gentleman near by, who had been watching his movements in silent delight.

"Wat ail dis darn ole pump, massa? Wy um not run all de time?"

"It's all right boy, pump away."

"No sir, I'll fotch um from the river fuss."

As sambo was about to carry his threat into immediate execution, the gentleman went forward and explained the mystery by starting the hydrant; and when the stream gushed out, filling the pitcher in a second or two, Sambo fell back, with all his whites displayed in wonder.

"What you call dat? Pum mos' when you ho tech 'em. Dat beats me."

Sambo hobbled off with his pitcher, brooding over the mystery.—*Cin. Atlas.*

DANDIES.—What is more hateful than puppyfied dandies stepping like a wax doll on wire, and talking as if the English language was too vulgar to be spoken. We heard, says the Newburg Telegraph, one of them thus address his companion:

"Foine weathah this mawning. Wodeh how the thermometah stands to-day. Such a voluptuous atmosphea is most delicious. I say, Petah, bring me a most deloightful punch an cha sigahs, willy ou?"

## THE EMBALMED HUSBAND.

A young and beautiful women lost, after three years marriage, a husband whom she deeply loved. Contriving to evade the law, she kept by her the body of him whose premature decease she was resolved to deplore as long as she lived. The hearse bore away an empty coffin, while the remaines of the beloved object, properly embalmed, was laid out on a bed of state. The room was hung with black; a lamp burned in it night and day.—The widow alone had a key of this sanctuary, and there she daily cherished her sorrow.

All went well for a while. During a whole year, no day passed that she did not visit the chamber of the dead. But the widow was young, and the world still had charmes for her. The visits to the sanctuary became rarer and shorter, and the dead soon became an annoyance. In renewing the furniture of her house, the widow was induced to appropriate the room she converted into a chappel for the dead, to another use. Still full of respect, however, for memory of the defunct, she placed him in a box of ceder wood covered with velvet, of which she always carried the key with the intention of visiting him daily as before. For a few months she was faithful to her vow. She daily opened the box, knelt, and prayed. The time came when she did so no more.—The following year an advantageous match presented itself. The character and social position of her suitor were suitable, and besides it may be that she would now have preferred a living beggar to a dead emperor.—But what was to be done with the precious box, moistened with so many tears, sanctified by so many prayers? Her marriage once decided on, where was she to hide an object that would be sure to offend the sight of the new comer? After some reflection she had it put away in the garret.

The honey-moon was not yet over, and the bright sun shone on the month of May. Preparations were made for a speedy departure, and among the trunks selected for the journey was the once sacred and now forgotten box. After searching in vain for the key, the husband called his wife and inquired what articles of toilet that box, so carefully secured, contained. The question confused her, and she was unable to answer. The green-eyed monster was roused and imagining that the box would be found to contain perhaps accusing papers, the husband, without more ado, broke it open and found himself, face to face, with his predecessor, who, when living, had been his particular friend. Imagine his amazement!—Imagine the confusion and shame of the widow!! Fortunately, the new husband was of a cheerful disposition, and so he took the affair in good part.

"Allow me, my dear," said he, turning to his wife, "to make one request. If I die before you, do not think of treating me after the same fashion. Embalm me in your memory, but let my body rest in the grave."

## ARISTA AND HIS GENERALS.

The following scene between Arista and his generals, actually took place; the description was derived from a gentleman high in the confidence and esteem of the chief actor, but whose name we are not permitted to mention.

After the battles of the 8th and 9th of May when the Mexican army in their retreat had reached Linares. Gen. Arista summoned Generals Ampudia, Torrejon, Riquena and Canales to his quarters, and thus addressed them:

"Gentlemen:—I am about to resign the command of the army of the North, and I have sent for you that you may know the reasons which have influenced me. They are simply these: I cannot command the army with honor to myself or country, as long as it numbers so many cowards with high commands in its ranks. You, Aupudia, are a base coward; I trusted you with 3000 of my best troops; you betrayed your trust, proved recreant to the interests of your country, and terror-stricken, fled trembling and dismayed, without being within half a league of a hostile gun.

"You, Torrejon, have some reputation as a cavalry officer; God knows how or where you obtained it; I am only astonished that you should have the effrontery to pretend to command.

"You, Riquena, call yourself an artillery officer; you have been consistent through life only in one thing, your cowardice; you are brave, like all gasconaders, when dangers are at a distance; but when the hour of battle arrives, you are either not to be found or your terror renders your presence not only useless but injurious.

"And you, Canales, to be called *General!* what a satire! what bittery iron! *General!* faugh! a robber, a cow-driver, a vagabond, skulker from rancho to rancho, a cowardly pauper, whose very presence is loathed by every honorable man, and whose claim to the title of *General* produces the most profound contempt. As for *you*, Colonel Carasco, *begone and wash your breeches, you dirty dog!*

"Gentlemen, I am done with you; our connexion is at an end. Would that your connexion with our unfortunate country was also at an end."

*A humorous young man was driving a horse, which was in the habit of stopping at every house, on the road side; passing a country tavern, where was collected togother some dozen countrymen, the beast, as usual, ran opposite the door and stopped, in spite of the young man, who applying the whip with all his might to drive the horse on, the men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some inquired if he would sell that horse.—"Yes," said the young man, "but I cannot recommend him, as he has belonged to a butcher, and stops whenever he hears calves bleat." The crowd retired to the bar in silence.*

## Mexican News.

From the N. O. Delta 20th ult.

From our files of papers from the city of Mexico, by the schooner Henry Long, we make the following further interesting extracts.

*Gen. Taylor and the War.*—"We have all been in a state of expectation to know the result of the communication directed to Gen. Taylor, by order of the supreme government, by his Excellency the commander-in-chief of the army, now in this city, requesting him to say at once whether it be in accordance with his instructions, or from his own volition, that he continues to make war upon us in a manner opposed alike to international law and the received usages among civilized nations. The day before yesterday the answer which the said Taylor gave to his question arrived; and, although we have not seen the document, which perhaps we shall insert in our following number, yet we can announce to our readers, that the enemy's general has not given a categorical reply; but, as we are informed, it reduces itself to this—that he will carry on the war in a manner corresponding with that which is made upon him; as if we were or had been at any time the aggressors."—*La Epoca, San Luis Potosi, May* 29.

*Gen. Worth and the Archbishop.*—[Extract of a letter from Puebla, published in El Monitor Republicano, June 5.—"You must suppose that the North Americans know as well as yourself on which side to attack the populace, and there is not one who does not understand that they have entered the modern Sion. For this reason, in all their writings the first thing they talk of is religion, the respect due to the ministers of the altar, &c.; and for this reason it was that Worth, the day following his entrance, dressed himself in a grand uniform, and, accompanied by his staff, went to visit our illustrious prelate.—The conversation turned, as was to be expected from the acute old Yankee, upon the law of *mortmain*; he spoke of the impolicy of that disposition, which he designated by the epithets of "barbarous," "unjust," and "injurious to religion," as we ourselves do. This softened the heart of our bishop; who was highly satisfied with the religion of the aforesaid Yankee; and more, he immediately returned the visit, and did other things of which I shall speak hereafter. Not content with this, Worth gave orders that all his soldiers should pay honors to the clergy; and thus it is, that we see the crowd of drunkards that infest us pay a respect to the priesthood which they refuse to their own officers.—More yet; even yesterday I saw, with the greatest surprise, a general, with an extremely proud bearing, yield the path and sweep the ground with his cap to a musician of the cathedral, merely because he was dressed in black."

Gen. Scott.—[From the same letter.]—"My letter has been delayed to this, the 31st, and I use the opportunity to add, that on Friday last Scott entered with *some force, and* although I know not positively the number of men which he brought, it appears indubitable that it does not reach 2000. Scott is as great a hypocrite as Worth, if not greater; since the day following, he visited the cathedral, and spoke the same language as the other about the respect due to the clergy, but his soldiers were not as well instructed as those who came with Worth," &c.

Peace or War.—[The following is the conclusion of a long and able article in El Razonador, of June 1.]—"With all this uncertainty and folly, all the contending parties directed by a laudable but blind and unfrightful sentiment, frantically cry for war, and the instrument of Timothens the great Alexander. Peace, they say, is not possible; but how will war be *possible without plan, without* concert, and with time wasted in useless quarrels? As it was with the Italians of the Middle Ages, except that we destroy or desire to destroy, each other, our enemies tranquilly take possession of our cities, and no one molests or opposes them. Shall we give to this the name of war? A peace, they repeat, will cover us with opprobrium; and a war only in name—with what will that cover us?—All desire to fall with glory, yet none move to seek death. Had such been from the beginning our resolution—were it even such today, not a single Yankee would now tread our territory, and we should not be presenting to the world a scandulous spectacle, exposing our inertness, our indifference, and our interminable *fanfarronades*. We have said, and we repeat it, for there are things that cannot be too often repeated, we are not the obstinate partizans of peace, but because we see that war is not made, and that every day there is less probability that it will be made with good results. If it is to be made, let us make it as we ought to, for now is the time to act; but, not acting now, shame and disgrace will be the lot of our sons who will one day live strangers in their native land. But, with a treaty of peace, properly arranged, their patrimony may be a country, liberty, and independence."

The American Government.—El Patriota, of Atlixco, has a paragraph which it copies from the New York Tribune, of the 18th of March.] "This war of cartridges without balls (the conquest of New Mexico) as it has been called, may be converted into a conflict more serious than was supposed. This war of protocols, proclamations, and constitutions, however much it may accord with the spirit of our imbecile administration, may not be suited to the genius of the Mexican rancheros, who, though not as civilized as their invaders, are not wanting in the instinct to discover that under these appearances are concealed the blackest perfidy. This annexation of Texas, without cost of blood, may find an adequate place in the messages of President Polk, because in them it is not usual to give admission to truth, but history will draw from less doubtful fountains the character of that atrocious measure. If there is anything, more reprehensible, more prejudicial, more detestable than the present war, it is without doubt the mode in which it has been conducted. That which was commenced in madness has been continued in the most inconceivable folly."

The Way to Conquer.—[From El Monitor Republicano, June 2.—"Since the occupation of the city, they (the Americans) have not made the slightest movement; but they labor incessantly to conquer the mind of the people, and it must be confessed that the ability which they show is worthy of being crowned with success. They understand admirably the ground on which they tread.—This in Jalapa, a city coquettish and effeminate, so to speak, they were amiable and gallant; here they believe themselves to be in a heretical city, and among a fanatical people, and they show themselves circumspect to humility and religious to fanaticism. They do not even raise their eyes to look upon a women, and if you could see as I do the manner in which they comply with the slightest practices of Catholicism and devotion you would be enraged, as I am, at beholding the height to which hypocrisy can be carried. They have consumed the whole supply of rosaries, medals and other bagatelles, that are to be found for sale at the doors of the churches; and it is an edification to see the care they take to supply the whole world with blessed pictures and scapularies."—*Letter from Puebla.*

[We hope that the good people who have shed so many crocodile tears over the approaching downfall of the Mexican Church, will not make this extract a text from which to prove that the army has been sent to Mexico, *solely* for the purpose of being conveted to the Catholic faith.]

### STILL LATER.

The New Orleans Delta of the 2d says:

We yesterday received files of Mexican papers from the Capital, to the 12th ult. dates three days latter than any previously received. We make from them a series of extracts which are given below. We find in them no evidences of that formidable, fearful opposition to the advances of Gen. Scott, the apprehensions of which, for the last day or two so alarmed the nerves of some of the more sensitive of our cotemporaries. The same unsettled, indecisive, neutralizing policy, seems to prevail at the Capital, which has so long been characteristic of Mexican policy. We hear nothing of those thirty thousand of an army, which with a valor equalled only by that evinced by the troops of a celebrated King of France, who marched up and down an eminence—were marching out to attack and annihilate Gen. Scott in his quarters at Puebla.

Santa Anna, it seems, however ambitious he may be to play the Dictator, is rather shy in proclaiming his preference, he appears to think that as he can get along, though miss half his "understanding," he can keep the Government moving, though resting on a fraction of a ministry.

The War.—The files before us contain full reviews of the opinions of the different newspapers throughout the country, which number about twenty, and with but one single exception (in Durango) they are all fully in favor of the war.

The Dictatorship.—El Monitor Republicano of the 12th ult. contains a lengthy article on the subject of the Dictatorship. Up to that date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had he proclaimed himself Dictator. Indeed, the Monitor ridiculed the idea that he designed to become one. The rumor to that effect which prevailed in the Capital, is alleged to have originated with and been propagated by his enemies and the enemies of the country.

No Change of Policy.—The Monitor asserts that the new Cabinet is not to be entirely formed of Puros, (Democrats,) as stated in some of the journals, and that the new Ministers will carry out the policy of their predecessors. Santa Anna thinks that without a full Ministry—with the Ministers of war and Finance, together with clerks in the Bureau of Foreign Relations—he will be able for the time being to carry on the Government.

Congress.—Congress met at the Capital at last on the 10th, and the proposition of declaring a recess, was lost by one vote.

The Peace Party.—El Razonador, the peace paper, says that it has recommended peace only because it is convinced that the Government would nor could not carry on the war, but at the same time it approves Santa Anna's withdrawal of his resignation, and praises him very much, saying that he is the only man in the country who can keep alive the war spirit.

The Presidency.—The Legislature of Aguascalientes had given its vote to Gen. Almonte. A letter from Oajaca says that Santa Anna has been unanimously nominated President by the Legislature of that State.

Gen. Baneneli died on the evening of the 11th.

Gen. Valencia.—Gen. Valencia had reported having arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 5th June, where he took immediate command of the army. Gen. Salas had also arrived there, and taken charge of his post.

More Guerrillas.—El Estandarte de los Chinacates, published at San Luis Potosi, says that a large body of guerrillas has been organized at Bocas, twelve leagues from San Luis, and that they were all well armed and equiped.

Mexican Correspondence intercepted.—Gen. Alvarez sent an express from Ameca, on the 11th, with correspondence intercepted in the possession of a courier going from the Capital to Puebla. The Government had called on the different persons sending letters in order that they should be opened and read, to show whether or not they contained any information of which the Americans could avail themselves.

A letter addressed to El Monitor, from Puebla, says that Gen. Worth, who began by kissing his hands to all the young ladies at Puebla, has concluded by breaking the doors of Senor Hero's house, lodging himself in it. [Whatever truth there may be in the former part of this statement, the latter part we believe to be a lie.

"By their fruits ye shall know Them."—"The brutal passions of our soldiers can never be restrained by any commander.—Neither helpless infancy, or decrepit old age, nor female loveliness, can arrest them in the gratification of their brutal passions."

On the very day, that the above infamous sentiment was uttered in the halls of Congress, by Tom Corwin, a leading Federalist of Ohio, and a candidate for the Presidency, Francis R. Shunk, Governor of this State, placed his name at the bottom of a bond for Five Hundred Dollars, to obtain money to procure blankets and cloathing for our volunteers who were on their way to Pittsburg, their place of rendezvous. Such is the difference between the tory Senator from Ohio, and the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania. The former deserting the American standard and Flag, and giving "Aid and Comfort" to the Mexicans while the latter stands to his country, right or wrong, to preserve it from invasions and aggressions of its enemies. A discerning public will decide which of these men has *pursued the most patriotic course.* The Federal candidate—James Irvin, is with the Tory Corwin party, in feeling and in politics. Corwin's cause is that of Irvin. They are one and the same identical thing, and all attempts to disconnect the one from the other, will prove to be of little use.—*American Democrat.*

A Soldier from the Wars.—We met by accident, a few days ago, a wounded soldier from the fearful field of Buena Vista. He walked with difficulty and with pain—for his wound had been as severe as his gallantry had been daring. Wherever the shots fell thickest—wherever the blows fell fastest—his white plume might be seen towering in the advance. Such a man has a right to speak of the friends and the opponents of the war, and we wish the language of the intrepid hero could have been heard far and wide.—He said that the course of the federal party in denouncing the administration, and in obstructing the war, was the main obstacle in the way of a prompt and an honorable peace. He declared that the speeches of such men as Corwin and other opposition leaders did more than any thing else to encourage the Mexicans, and that these speeches, aided by the efforts of the federal press, had completely succeeded in poisoning the popular mind in Mexico against this country, or rather against the democratic party, and that the leaders there looked forward to a period, now not far distant, when a peace would be made that would be perfectly satisfactory to *them.* He repeated that these facts were daily operating most powerfully upon the army, and would not fail eventually to produce the most *important effects* upon the volunteers. Of course it is out of our power to give the name of this gallant soldier. He spoke warmly and bitterly of these things, because he had himself felt some of the practical effects of their truth.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Col. Doniphan and his Men.—The New Orleans National thus describes them: Col. Doniphan is a man of giant frame, of that loose carriage peculiar to the West, that deceives the eye as to proportion and strength. We can imagine that his gigantic arm must *have wielded his huge sabre in the heat of* battle with a force that not only struck down his foe, but literally annihilated him; that each successive sweep, opened wide avenues for his advance, as did Cortez among the crowded bands of the warlike Tlascalans. His officers and men have a strange uncouth appearance; piece meal, the ill-made clothing of the volunteers has fallen from them, and they have supplied its place with what chance and the wild beasts of New Mexico have thrown in their way. Their sunburnt faces, grizzly beards, and withal, their devil-may-care air, *is perfectly irresistable. Yet beneath those* rough exteriors, are concealed minds of educated and high-toned sentiments, full of lofty thoughts and love of liberty.

The Confession of a '42 Tariff Politician.—The editor of the "Brookville (Indiana) American," has lately paid a visit to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He has visited Boston, Lowell, Sanboruton, Manchester, &c., &c., and expresses a very significant opinion of the virtues of the tariff of 1846.—The "National Intelligencer," and its friends in the Senate, predicted nothing but ruin from its operation. But what says the editor of the "American?"

"From Lowell, we proceeded up the valley of the Merrimack river to Nashua, 14 miles above and from thence to Manchester 18 miles still further up. Lowell, Nashua, and Manchester, are three of the largest manufacturing place in the United States."

"*A few days before we left Brookville,* having been called upon in the streets for our opinions of the Tariff, we replied that we were satisfied to let the Tariff of '46 remain. The country wanted stability in this matter. The people and manufacturers demanded a permanent settlement of this vexed question. With the present tariff, the manufacturers were prospering; and if the Democratic party would retain the present tariff, the whigs, for the sake of peace, should let it remain as it was. *We are now more fully confirmed in that opinion.* We have seen things lately that have opened our eyes a little wider, but the way in which it was obtained, *it should not be published in the streets of Askalon*"

The editor wraps himself up in mystery for fear his revelation of the efficiency of the Tariff of 1846 might subject the advocates of the Tariff of 1842 to ridicule or indignation.—Therefore, he determines to "keep dark" as to all the facts and results which he collected in his tour.—*Washington Union.*

Running from Office.—The New Orleans Daily National says "among the volunteers in Col. Doniphan's command, was a young man who enlisted *to keep from running for the Missouri Legislature.* This] gave umbrage to his constituents and his name was put up, and he was elected by a unanimous vote. The unfortunate individual, who thus had honors thrust upon him, while marching in slow time with his musket on his shoulder over in Santa Fe, is suddenly disturbed by the appearance of an express from the executive of Missouri, demanding of Col. Doniphan on pains and penalties if neglected, the body of the member elect of the Missouri Legislature now a volunteer in his regiment. The Col. as a military man, is obliged to obey his commander-in-chief; so he ordered the legislator out of the ranks, and told him that he must foot it back, under a guard, to Missouri, willingly if he would, or chained as a prisoner. The representative vented imprecations upon his constituents and upon his sovereign state and took the back track home, perfectly disgusted with his popularity at the polls. Another private in Col. Doniphan's command, now in California, has been elected to Congress."

Riot at Hollidayburg.—A most disgraceful disturbance took place at the canal bridge, Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Sunday evening last, between the line boat and section boat drivers. Several of them were injured by stones thrown—fire-arms were also discharged among the beligerents, but without taking effect. One of the ring-leaders was arrested and committed to prison. On Monday evening the parties again assembled about nine o'clock, and renewed their outrages. During the melee, a stone, thrown by one of the drivers, hit a child in a section boat on the head, wounding it so severely as to endanger its life. Robert Elliot, captain of a section boat, had his front teeth knocked out, and his head severely cut in two places, while endeavoring to quell the disturbance. A colored man was arrested and committed, and warrants were issued the next day for the arrest of the principal rioters —*Phil. Sun, July* 2.

An old Soldier.—The old veteran noticed in the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Commercial, is probably the oldest revolutionary soldier in the country, and may almost be termed the "oldest inhabitant:"

"There is now living one half-mile above the toll-gate, Fulton, an old revolutionary soldier named Benjamin Yeats. He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1736, and is therefore 111 years old. He was in the battles of Yorktown, Paoli, Brandywine, and several others. He was present at the taking of Cornwallis. At Yorktown he was wounded in the hip by a shell. This wound is now troublesome; otherwise, the old veteran's health is good. He can see to read, and walks out daily. He is active—exceedingly so for a man of his advanced age."

Black Crape.—Handbills have been posted about the city, recommending that all those opposed to the Mexican war should wear crape on their arms when the President arrives.—Let them do it: we shall then know who are the *Traitors to their Country.* No backing out, gentlemen; show your colors, and let the world know who are willing, at the present day, to acknowledge themselves Hartford Convention blue-lights. If there should be any want of funds to by the crape with, there will be no trouble in finding liberal men enough to contribute such a sum as may be needed to equip the traitors, without applying to the Legislature. The sheet-iron band should be engaged to play the Rogue's March for those who mourn over American victories.—*Boston Times.*

The Wheat Crop.—So far as we have been able to learn, the wheat crop promises well in this territory. It has greatly improved in appearance within a few weeks; and many pieces which a short time since it was thought would hardly pay for harvesting now bid fair for an average yield. In this part of the country, particularly, the crop, we are told, never looked better. It has not only acquired a fine growth, but is remarkably uniform and healthy in appearance. We regret to learn in Walworth and Waukesha counties, the Hessian Fly is doing considerble damage to the crop. In some other sections of the country, evidences of the same insect are visible, though the mischief it has already done, is not believed to be serious.

The Milwaukie Sentinel and Gazette estimates that the exports from the growing crop will reach 1,000,000 bushels. We think the figure rather high, although it may be reached, should the season continue favorable.—*Watertown, W. T. Chronicle,*

The wheat and rye crops of this section of *the country, which are now* almost ready for the sickle, are reported as usually fine, and indeed we have received some specimens cut indiscriminately from the field, some of which have been already noticed, superior to any we have ever examined.

The same good tidings also reach us through the column of the papers, as well as by our correspondent, from Virginia. A letter dated New Market, Shenandoah county, Virginia, June 22, says:

Our harvest is at hand, and our farmers around will in a few days commence cutting grain. The wheat, so far as we can hear of, in the country, is good, well filled, and will yield well.—[Balt. Sun.

A Circus Mobbed.—One of the numerous travelling Circus' having visited Hamilton, Canada, and the *performance not being satisfactory,* in the course of the evening, some three or four fights were got up for the edification of the audience, during which sundry bloody noses and blacked eyes were received. After the Company had packed up their traps to proceed to Brantford, a mob attacked a baggage wagon with axes, and cut it to pieces in a double quick time. They next laid hold of the dresses and tore them up, following the exploit up by destroying every thing that came in their way. During the melee stones and brickbats flew about like balls at Palo Alto—with *less fatal effect, however.*—Sundry broken heads were received, when the leaders in the riot were arrested.—*Roch. Republican.*


# THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, July 17, 1847.


### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

## FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

## MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞We have another beautiful production from our Honesdale correspondent, "Dylack," on file. We will endeavor to find a place for it in our next.

### At Home.

We are again at our post, after an absence somewhat shorter than we anticipated when we left. Reasons "best known to ourself," induced us to turn our face homeward as soon as the main business for which the Convention assembled, had been accomplished.

☞We hate apologies, but as our fair readers, who look for a certain amount of literary matter each week, are in the question, we feel bound to make one for allowing our advertising to encroach upon the first page a column more than usual this week. The liberality of our advertising patronage sometimes, as at present, compells us to curtail our literary selections.

☞Any lack of variety this week must be attributed to the crowded state of our columns. We will endeavor to make amends hereafter.

☞The second and third day's proceedings of the Chicago Convention will be found in another portion of our paper in extenso, with the exception of the letters from distinguished men, which we are compelled to omit.—For the doings and sayings in and out of the Convention, on the 5th, we refer the reader to our letter of that date.

☞We learn that Benjamin Grant, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana Illinois and Missouri, Commissioner to take acknowledgement of deeds, &c.

☞We were shown some of the best specimens of Daguerreotype likenesses yesterday we ever saw. They were the production of our friend A. Lamberton, whose advertisement will be found in another column, Mr. L. has brought the art to greater perfection than any one we have ever had among us; which, added to the fact, that he is a citizen of our own town, ought to insure him as liberal patronage, at least, as has heretofore been bestowed upon strangers.

### The Chicago Convention.

It will no doubt gratify the friends of a judicious system of Harbor and River improvements, to learn that the deliberations of the Chicago Convention were, in the main, so harmonious, and that the declaration of sentiment submitted by the committee and adopted unanimously by the Convention, embody principles and sentiments in which all can unite. We can truly say, we are rejoiced, inasmuch as it is more than we expected.—From the time we left home until the Convention met in the afternoon of the second day, we heard but one opinion expressed, and that was that it would end in political wrangling and break up in a row. And on our return we found this to be the general opinion at home. When the Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, every thing indicated that this fear would be realized; but happily better counsel prevailed, and in the afternoon a better feeling was manifested on the part of our whig friends. The result was a conciliatory speech from Mr. Lincon, whig member of Congress elect, from the late Col. Hardin's district in Illinois, the passage of a resolution condemning the treatment a democratic speaker had received at the hands of a portion of the Convention in the morning, and finally the introduction and adoption of the "Declaration of Sentiment," to be found in another column. We trust and hope these proceedings will have a beneficial influence, and tend to unite all on one common ground.

### Gen. Taylor's Position.

A recent letter of Gen. Taylor to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, has thrown a portion of the whig party into consternation and dismay. In this letter the old General repudiates their efforts to make him their candidate, and utterly refuses to lend himself to their schemes for power and plunder. They call the letter a "forgery," a "locofoco trick," "miserable twattle," and the like. Even our neighbor of the Gazette is disposed to call it a forgery, although he hopes, and indeed *knows,* that it is not. We shall publish this letter in our next, as also another to a gentleman near Troy, N. Y., equally as pointed as the first. We should have given them this week but had not room.

### Political Preaching.

A friend called our attention the other day to an article in the Buffalo Courier, and requested its publication, in regard to political sermons on the 4th. Our friend was of opinion that the publication of the article here was called for by a political sermon preached on that day. We would gladly do as requested, but the crowded state of our columns this week will not admit of it. By the by, the best way to notice these men who "Steal the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the Devil in," and from the sacred desk preach hate instead of love, treason instead of the gospel—who with sacriligious hands, would turn the pulpit into a political rostrum—is to stay away from their church. Empty pews and empty purses, will soon learn them their duty.

### Some of that "Ruin."

The Boston Times says, that the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable Monday, July 5th. This is the same corporation which notified the men in its employ, a few years since, that, unless a radical "change of times and *opinions,*" took place, they should be under the necessity of suspending business, and dismissing their workmen. The latter, it may be proper to remark, were mostly Democrats.

☞The communication of "Utility," in regard to the purchase of the United States Bank building, by the county, for a Court House, came too late for insertion this week.

### LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

Chicago, July 4, 1847.

The city is full of people, and the cry is still they come. Delegates by hundreds are pouring in and have been for a week past. Every public house is overrun, and the boats too—those arriving last night and this morning on the St. Louis, Oregon, Louisiana and Baltic, having to remain on board, there being no other place for them, except at private houses, and they, although urged to do so by the press, have not, to any extent, been thrown open for the accommodation of strangers.—Whatever may be said of the business of this place, its commercial importance and the like, I think it can boast of very little genuine hospitality—such as one meets with in the west generally, the south and the east. The people are emphatically an enterprising, money getting and money loving community, and as a body, I am confident, do not fairly represent the west. Originally from the eastern States, and arriving here in low circumstances, they have become rich in a few years by fortunate speculations and close application to business, and it therefore cannot be expected, or indeed ought it to be, that they can appreciate in others or practice themselves that unbounded hospitality which so generally characterizes our great country. Still I cannot help but like Chicago and its people. It is now a city of commanding importance, and its future destiny can only be written when the great and growing west shall have been filled to overflowing, and its truly stupendous and wonderful resources fully brought forth by the rapid developement of science, and the ever restless arm of enterprise.

No city in the Union probably has increased so fast in population and wealth as this, and none, I am comfident, in the west, without it may be St. Louis, has so high a destiny before it. To prove this we have but to glance at the past and the present, and then calculate the future. The Black Hawk war first brought the site where now stands the city into notice. A history of the place now before me says: "During its progress many persons attached to the army, and others visited this place, and forming a favorable opinion of its situation, naturally communicated their impressions to others. It was, besides, a period of general prosperity throughout the country, when enterprise was stimulated to unusual activity. These causes combined, produced emigration. Land and town lots were eagerly sought after; speculation resulted—as a natural consequence, became the ruling passion of the period—and was only arrested by the almost universal crash and bankruptcy of 1837-8. Chicago became the centre of speculating operations, and enjoyed or *suffered* during its continuance, an inflated prosperity. Thousands flocked here from all parts of the country, crowding the place to overflowing with new citizens and strangers, so that scarcely a post could be found to lean against. We find on an old map of the period, the population of the place laid down in 1835, at 5500; one third these, or more probably, were transitory persons, brought here by the prevailing mania. We must regard, therefore, the year 1832, or the fall of that year, as the period from which to date the commencement of Chicago." That is fifteen years ago—it now contains a population, in round numbers, of at least sixteen thousand, or an increase in population of something over a thousand a year. When one looks at the great agricultural wealth of the country tributary to it, and views the mineral resources of a region of country which, by a proper system of railroads, will eventually pour its treasure into her lap, he cannot help agreeing with me that Chicago is only in its infancy. I might go on with figures going to show the rapid increase of all kinds of commerce here, and deductions therefrom in regard to the future, but my readers I know have but little taste for dry statistics, and I will therefore forbear. I cannot however close without giving a short description of the city. The first thing that strikes a stranger on visiting Chicago is its low situation, it being only a few feet above the level of the Lake. Notwithstanding this, however, I am told it is remarkably healthy. The diseases incident to the interior of the country, such as fever and ague, bilious and intermittent fevers, are, in consequence of the healthy lake breezes, almost unknown. The city is divided into three parts by the Chicago river and its two branches, called north and south branches. It is about 100 yards wide, and except on the bar at the mouth, about 30 feet deep. The city is laid out about three miles on the lake and two and a half west; the streets run at right angles, and are generally wide and well graded. The buildings are of brick and wood, principally of the latter. I noticed some very fine blocks built of what is called Milwaukie brick, an entirely new article to me, The name is derived from their being manufactured in that city. They resemble light yellowish stone, and have a very pretty appearance. They are said to be very durable. Chicago cannot boast of many public buildings, not even a market—and this confirms what I have said in the first part of this letter. The people are so anxious to get rich that they have neither money or time to spend in the construction of public edifices. There are, however, some very beautiful churches, school houses, &c. They also have a Merchants' Exchange, Theatre, and some very good hotels.

The Convention meets to-morrow, and I will endeavor to give you as concise an account of its doings as possible, unless it protracts its setting too long, in which case I will be compelled by other engagements to leave.

B. F. S.

Chicago, July 5, 1847.

This has been a great day in the history of Chicago. Never has the city been so litterly jamed and crained with strangers—never, I venture to assert, have her citizens witnessed so gay and imposing a scene, and it will be many a long day ere they witness another like it. For more than a week delegations from a distance have been arriving, and by Friday night the hotels were crowded to their utmost capacity for accommodation. Those that have arrived since are compelled to remain on board the boats, unless they had previously engaged rooms, or have friends in the city. Since Saturday night Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois have been sending in their hundreds, all of whom have been allowed to assume their State badges, and take seats in the Convention. I very much doubt the propriety of such a proceeding. Delegates to a convention, such as this proposes to be, for the purpose of discussing the great subjects of River and Harbor improvement, certainly should be required to present some evidence that the people sent them. Many of those who I have seen to day with the badges of the surrounding States flaunting in their button holes, and who have taken seats as delegates, I am certain would not be allowed to vote at home, for the want of the proper qualification, age. It may, however, be all right—indeed the old adage says, "in a multitude of council there is safety," and if it is true, then this convention is in no danger, for there is young and old, grave and gay, comprising all colors and complexions, from the brown face of Tom Corwin, to the lighter hue of the descendants of the pure Saxon.

But to return—the day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations usual on such occasions. The fire companies were out at an early hour in their holiday costumes, their engines decked out with evergreens, flags, ribbons, and one I noticed, with two beautiful girls, of sweet sixteen, seated in an arbor in front of the engine. It was a beautiful simile. Beside the engine marched the dark browed and hardy fireman, ready to peril life and limb in defence of the home and fireside, of which the young girls seated *in the arbor were a beautiful illustration.* By ten o'clock the different companies, military and fire, societies, Mayor and council, clergy, &c., had assumed their position as laid down by the programm of the committee of arrangements, and by eleven the delegations from the different States, under their respective marshals, had assembled in the public square near the bank of the lake. The procession was then formed by the Marshal of the day and marched through a number of streets to the public square near the Court House, where an immense pavilion had been erected by the city authorities for the accommodation of the Convention. And here in a parenthesis, let me remark, that this part of the arrangement was all I objected to. It was all very proper for the committee to make as much of a show of the public bodies of the city as possible, but they had no business to broil their visitors in a hot sun, and drag them through their dusty streets for two mortal hours, like a circus troop or a menagery.

On arriving at the pavilion, the Convention was called to order by Dr. P. Maxwell, Marshal of the day, after which the Mayor of the city welcomed the delegates in a well delivered and pertinent speech. Jas. L. Barton, Esq., of Buffalo, was then called to the chair pro tem, and Col. Chambers, of St. Louis, and Hans Crocker, Esq, of Wisconsin, appointed Secretaries. The Convention was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, a delegate I believe.—The States were then called over and the number and names of delegates, so far as they had been ascertained, were handed in. The Keystone reported thirty-four, ten of whom were from Philadelphia, nine from Pittsburgh, ten from Erie, and the balance from different sections of the State. Among them is the Hons. Jos. R. Ingersoll and Andrew Stewart. or as his admirers delight to call him "Tariff Andy." The former of these gentlemen I am much pleased with—the latter carries about him the unmistakable evidence of a demagogue. A committee was then appointed, one from each State, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. The gentleman designated on the part of our delegation was A. G. Ralston, Esq., of Philadelphia. The Convention then adjourned until four o'clock.

At four o'clock the Convention met, but in consequence of a head ache, caused by the extreme heat this morning, I did not attend. I learn, however, that it was addressed by several gentlemen, among others Tom Corwin, of Ohio, and Horace Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune. I should infer from what I hear, that the people were much disappointed in both of them. The latter, as his friends well know, is no public speaker, and the former only succeeds by tickling the crowd with well executed buffoonery and bar-room and pot house wit. I am also told he gave us democrats some hard rubs, and that, too, at the expense of truth.—Let that pass, however, we can stand it all—especially from such a source.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the name of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, for President, together with a Vice President from every state represented. *A. W. Loomis, Esq.,* of Pittsburgh, is the Vice President from Pennsylvania. One Charles King, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, objected to the nomination of Judge Bates, and proposed the name of Corwin. That gentleman peremtorily declined the honor, however, and Mr. King made himself ridiculous even in the eyes of the admirers of Mr. Corwin. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I have just returned from a meeting of Editors, called at the Sherman House, for "purposes best known to themselves." There were a goodly number present—how many I cannot say, but the room was full, and jokes were cracked, and congratulations exchanged, with that peculiar zest which the members of the profession, when once let loose from their duties, alone can. It was decided that they will partake of a supper prepared under the direction of the local editors, at such time and place as they may determine. I was in hopes I should see *Croswell,* of the Albany Argus, but was disappointed. He was not present.—Greeley, Chambers, Raub, alias "Soltaire," Judge Wright, who, by the by, is a second Calvin Edson in appearance, and but an ace behind old Frank Blair in ugliness, Harris, the "fat boy" of the Cleveland Herald, Gray, of the Plain Dealer, old Solon Robinson, a veteran of the profession, and a host of others, were present. Take them all in all they were as jolly and good looking a set of the "b'hoys" as one will often see congregated.

B. F. S.

Foul Murder.—The corpse of a young lady of irreproachable character, who left a neighbor's for her father's house, was found in the canal near Whitehall, N. Y., bearing marks of violence. She probably fell into the hands of a gang of wretches, who after violating her person, put an end to her existence to hide their guilt.

The "Sun" of this city, indirectly denominated Major General Patterson a coward, yesterday! The reason is simply this: Gen. P. was born in Ireland—as was Gen. Montgomery, Commodore Barry, &c., who were among our country's bravest and best friends. —*Phil. Times.*

## Chicago Convention.

Second Day—July 6.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Edward Bates, Esq., in the Chair.

Prayers by Rev. Dr. Allen, of Massachusetts.

Delegates from Kentucky were reported as having arrived since the adjournment last evening.

The President announced as the committee to draft resolutions the following named gentlemen.

*Ohio*—John C. Wright, J. W. Gray.

*Massachusetts*—George A. Koehn, Artemas Lee.

*Michigan*—William Woodbridge, Calvin Britian.

*Indiana*—Daniel Mace, Andrew Osborn.

*New York*—John C. Spencer, Alvin Bronson.

*Missouri*—John D. Cook, Fletcher M. Hassler.

*Pennsylvania*—T. J. Bigham, J. C. Marshall.

*Illinois*—Jesse B. Thomas, David J. Baker.

*Wisconsin*—N. P. Tallmadge, J. D. Kinsman.

*Connecticut*—N. O. Kellogg, J. W. White.

*Maine*—M. A. Chandler.

*Florida*—John G. Camp.

*Georgia*—T. Butler King, W. B. Hodson.

*Iowa*—Geo. W. Williams, N. L. Stout.

*Kentucky*—H. C. Blackburn, T. H. Crawford.

*Rhode Island*—Edward Seagrave, H. Hoppin.

*New Jersey*—Romell Scott, Charles King.

Dr. Gardiner, Esq., of N. Y. rose and stated that he held in his hand a set of resolutions representing the voice of some seventy delegates, which he asked the privilege of reading. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. It was requested that all those delegates having propositions prepared, submit the same to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Allen, of Mo., stated that he had been requested by the Missouri delegation, to present to the Convention, a letter from the Hon. T. H. Benton, giving his views on the objects sought to be effected by this Convention.

Letters from Mr. Benton, Mr. Wright, Mr. Cass, Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren, and others, were then read,

After some discussions in relation to the object of the Convention, conducted in good spirit, the Hon. John C. Wright of O., Chairman of the Committee, remarked they had been desirous to embody as briefly as possible, a series of resolutions that should speak the sentiments of this Convention on the questions upon which they were called to deliberate. They had endeavored to exclude everything which the most fastidious could deem objectional in a party sense. They had simply embodied certain constitutional truths, which supported the claims of the West upon the national government for the improvement of her harbors and rivers. The Committee hoped that the series of resolutions was such as the Convention with one common consent could unite in adopting, and rely upon as containing truths indisputable in themselves, and such as would exert an influence upon Congress, sufficient to produce satisfactory results.

He would say in conclusion that every resolution had been adopted with perfect unanimity, and without a dissenting voice from beginning to end.

The resolutions were then read by Charles King, of New Jersey, and are as follows:

The Convention submit to their fellow-citizens and to the Federal Government the following propositions as expressing their own sentiments and those of their constituents.

1st. That the constitution of the United States was formed by practical men, for practical purposes, declared in its preamble: "To provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty;" and was mainly designed to create a government whose functions should be adequate to the protection of the common interests of all the States, or two or more of them, which could not be maintained by the action of the separated States. That in strict accordance with this object, the revenues derived from commerce were surrendered to the general Government, with the express understanding that they were to be applied to the promotion of those common interests.

2. That among those common interests, and objects were—1st Foreign Commerce, to the regulation of which, the powers of the States severally were confessedly inadequate; and 2d. internal trade and navigation, wherever the concurrence of two or more States was necessary to its preservation, or where the expense of its maintenance should be equitably borne by two or more States, and where, of course, those States must necessarily have a voice in its regulation; and hence resulted the Constitutional grant of power to Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States."

3d. That being thus posessed both of the *means and of the power* which were denied to the States respectively, Congress became obligated by every consideration of good faith and common justice to cherish and increase both the kinds of commerce thus committed to its care, by expanding and extending the means of conducting them, and of affording them all those facilities and all that protection which the States individually would have afforded, had the revenue and the authority seen left to them.

4. That this obligation has ever been recognized from the foundation of the government and has been fulfilled partially, by erecting light houses, building piers for harbors, break-waters and sea walls; removing obstructions in rivers, and providing other facilities for the commerce carried on from the ports on the Atlantic coast; and the same obligations have been fulfilled to a much less extent in providing similar facilities for "commerce among the States;" and that the principle has been most emphatically acknowledged to embrace the western lakes and rivers, by appropriations for numerous light houses upon them, which appropriations have never been *questioned in Congress* as wanting constitutional authority.

5. That thus, by a series of acts which have received the sanction of the people of the United States and of every department of the Federal Government, under all Administrations, the common understanding of the intent and objects of the framers of the Constitution in granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce has been manifested, and has been confirmed by the People, and this understanding has become as much a part of that instrument as any one of its most explicit provisions.

6. That the power "to regulate commerce with Foreign Nations and among the States and with the Indian tribes," is on its face so palpably applicable in its whole extent to each of the subjects enumerated equally and in the same manner, as to render any attempt to make it more explicit, idle and futile, and that those who admit the rightful application of the power to Foreign Commerce, by facilitating and protecting its operations by improving Harbors and clearing out navigable rivers, cannot consistently deny that it equally authorises similar facilities to "Commerce among States."

7. That "Foreign Commerce" is dependent upon internal trade for the distribution of its freights, and for the means of paying for them, so that whatever improves the one, advances the other; and they are so inseparable that they should be regarded as one. That an export from the American shore to a British port

that river and its connecting canals, to the ocean, or whether it passes along the artificial communications and natural streams of any of the States to the Atlantic.

8. That the general government, by extending its jurisdiction over Lakes and navigable rivers, subjecting them to the same laws which prevail on the ocean, and on its bays and ports, not only for purposes of revenue, but to give security to life and property, by the regulation of Steamboats, has precluded itself from denying that jurisdiction for any other legitimate regulation of Commerce. If it has power to control and restrain, it must have the same power to protect, assist and facilitate, and if it denies the jurisdiction in the one mode of action, it should renounce it in the other.

9. That in consequence of the peculiar danger of the navigation on the Lakes, arising from the want of Harbors for shelter, and of the Western Rivers from snags and other obstructions, there are no parts of the United States more emphatically demanding the prompt and continued care of the Government to diminish those dangers and to protect the property and life exposed to them: and that any one who can regard provisions for those purposes as sectional, local and not national, must be wanting in information of the extent of the commerce carried on upon those lakes and rivers, and of the amount of teeming population occupied or interested in that navigation.

10. That having regard to the population or to the extent of commerce, the appropriations heretofore made for the interior rivers and lakes and the streams connecting them with the ocean, have not been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the Atlantic coast; and that the time had arrived when this injustice should be corrected in the only mode in which it can be done by the united, persevering and determined and efforts of those whose rights have been overlooked.

11. That independent of this right to protection of "Commerce among the States," the right of "common defence" guarantied by the Constitution, entitles those citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and rivers, to such safe and convenient harbors as may afford shelter to a Navy whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities with our neighbors; and that the construction of such harbors cannot safely be delayed to the time which will demand their immediate use.

12. That the argument most commonly urged against appropriations to protect 'commerce among the States,' and to defend the inhabitants of the frontiers, that they invite sectional combinations, to insure success to many unworthy objects, is founded on a practical distrust of the Republican principles of our Government, and of the capacity of the people to select competent and honest representatives. That it may be urged with equal force against legislation upon any other subject involving various and extensive interests. That a just appreciation of the rights and interests of all our fellow-citizens, in every quarter of the Union, disclaiming selfish and local purposes, will lead intelligent representatives to such a distribution of the means in the Treasury, upon a system of moderation and ultimate equality, as will in time meet the most urgent wants wants of all, and prevent those jealousies and suspicions which threaten the most serious danger to our confederacy.

13. That we are utterly incapable of perceiving the difference between a harbor for shelter and a harbor for commerce, and suppose that a mole or pier which will afford safe anchorage and protection to a vessel against the storm, must necessarily improve such harbor and adapt it to commercial purposes.

14. That the revenue derived from imposts on Foreign goods belong to the whole people, and the public lands being the common heritage of all our citizens, so long as these resources continue, the imposition of any special burden on any portion of people, to obtain the means of accomplishing objects equally within the duty and competency of the General Government, would be unjust and oppressive.

15. That we disavow all and every attempt to connect cause of internal trade and Commerce among the States, with the fortunes of any political party, but that we mean to place that cause upon such unmistable principles of truth, justice, and constitutional duty, as shall command the respect of all parties, and the deference of all candidates for public favor.

Previous to taking the question on the adoption of the report, Mr. J. C. Spencer, of N. Y., made some able remarks illustrating the principles contained in the report.

Mr. Gardner, of Troy, addressed the meeting in a few brief and animated remarks in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Field, of New York, congratulated the Convention that the committee had been able to present resolutions to which all acceded.

W. A. Sackett, Esq., of New York, objected to the clause in the 11th resolution, which asserted that the duties on the foreign importations were mainly taken from the pockets of the consumers, as trenching upon tariff grounds.

The question was then taken upon the resolutions separately, and they were all unanimously adopted except the fifth and fourteenth. Mr. Field's motion to strike out having been negatived, and the 14th which had been modified by substituting "that the revenues derived from imports on foreign goods, belongs to the whole people," for the clause objected to by Mr. Sackett.

The committee, though Hon. J. R. Thomas reported an additional resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two from each state and territory represented, for the purpose of transmitting the proceedings, and other matters, to the President and Congress.

The assemblage called upon Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, for a speech, who came forward and addressed the Convention at considerable length.

A motion was then made to adjourn *sine die*, and lost.

The Convention adjourned at 9 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday.

### THIRD AND LAST DAY.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 7.

Convention was called to order, and opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Allen, of Mass.

On motion of Mr. Blackwell, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the publication and distribution, in pamphlet form, of the proceedings of the convention. Judge Thomas, of Ill., said that the citizens of Chicago claimed the priviledge of paying the expenses of publishing the proceedings, which was acceded to.

Mr. Spencer offered a resolution directing the publication of the proceedings of the convention. The motion was adopted, after much discussion, thus taking the place of all others in this relation.

Mr. Hall, of New York, offered a resolution recommending Mr. Wilkie's plan of a Pacific rail road, which was laid upon the table, as was also a motion of Mr. St. John, of Buffalo, to reconsider the last resolution reported from the committee of two, for each state.

Mr. Brown, of Illinois, offered a preamble and resolution in relation to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, in connection with the trade of the west, and directing the executive committee to collect facts in regard to the subject, which was laid upon the table.

Judge Watkins, of Missouri, moved a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Chicago, for their hospitality and which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Hon. T. Corwin, of Ohio, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are due and are hereby cordially tendered to the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, for the able, dignified and courteous manner, in which he has discharged the duties of President of this convention.

On motion of Solon Robinson, of Indiana, it was resolved, that the original papers of the proceedings of this convention be collected and placed in the hands of the mayor of Chicago, for the purpose of being preserved in the archives of the city.

The President responded to the vote of thanks in one of the most elequent speeches we ever listened to, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

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For the Erie Observer.

On examination of the entrance into the Harbor at Presque Isle, Lake Huron, I found a middle ground, on each side of which I placed a Buoy; that on the westward side is in 8 feet water, that on the eastward side in 10 feet water. The Buoys will show the width of the shoal. The channel on the eastward is much the best for depth of water and space for boating. On the end of the spit running out from the main land, near the wharf, is a Buoy in 10 feet water. I examined the entrance carefully, and found no other shoals. I also kept the lead going in boating out, and found good water but a short distance from the shore, near the light house. The middle ground lies lengthwise to the south and westward; the water shoals gradually on each shore, until you come in the vicinity of the middle ground you will find from a quarter less three to half four. The Buoys are painted black.

DANIEL DOBBINS.

Captain U. S. Revenue Cutter Erie.

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VIRTUES OF THE BUCHU.—The Hottentots long used this agent in diseases of the kidneys; and through them its virtues became known to European Physicians. The Dutch physicians gave it with great success in Indigestion. It is also said to have afford essential service in Chronic Rheumatism. In the form of Merchant's compound extract of this agent, it has been extalled for the relief of calculous pains, bloody urine, and in irritated and superative conditions of the bladder and urethra. Moreover Reece found this agent efficacious in incontinence of urine catarrh of the bladder, spasmodic stricture of the urethra, gonorrhea, swellings of the prostrate gland, and impotence.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS, of the agent.


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MARRIED—On the 5th inst. by Rev. J. H. Presley, Mr. B. HUBLEY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY W. WASSON, of this city.

On the 11th inst. by Rev. J. H. Tackitt, Mr. Smith Alexander, of Ashville, N. Y., and Miss Betsey Ann Ostrander, of North East.

DIED—In this borough, on the 10th inst., NORMAN H. TYRUS, in the 21st year of his age

At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Allison, in Venango tp., Mr. JOHN CARSON, aged 72 years.

On the 20th ult., Miss MARY DEAMER, in the 51st year of her age.

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MARSHALL & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys at Law. Office up stairs in the Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's Office. 9

GUAYABA Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lemon Syrup, comcompins.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

WHITE FISH.—A lot of first rate White Fish just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 17, 1847.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 17, 1847.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parabolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

LIGHT.—Girandoles, Oil and Camphene Lamps, Camphene suspending Lamps, Horn's Patent, the best and safest in use. The public are assured these lamps will not explode, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Tavern.
July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris fans, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
July 17, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.


## Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Cadwell, | C. M. Tibbals, |
| J. H. Williams, | Samuel Hays, |
| J. H. Fullerton, | John G. Beebe, |
| Walter Chester, | Thos W. Sherrett, |
| Smith Jackson, | Carson Graham, |
| James C. Marshall, | James Williams, |
| B. B. Vincent, | Guy Loomis, |
| Wm. S. Lane, | Alfred King, |
| H. L. Brayn, | M. W Caughey, |
| P. Arbuckle. | James Hughes. |

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PEOPLES' LINE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.—FARE REDUCED.

Cabin Fare $8, Steerage $2, to any port on Lake Michigan, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1.

The Steamer, A. D. PATCHIN Capt. H. Whitaker, will run during the season as follows:

| LEAVES BUFFALO. | | LEAVES CHICAGO. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, | July 21 | Wednesday, | July 28 |
| Thursday, | Aug 5 | Thursday | Aug 12 |
| Friday, | " 20 | Friday | " 27 |
| Saturday, | Sept 4 | Saturday | Sept 11 |
| Monday, | " 20 | Monday | " 27 |
| Tuesday, | Oct 5 | Tuesday | Oct 12 |
| Wednesday, | " 20 | Wednesday | " 27 |
| Thursday, | Nov 4 | Thursday | Nov 11 |
| Friday, | " 19 | | |

The A. D. Patchin is of the largest class of Steamers, built with a solid timber bottom, 15 inches thick, after the plan of the Atlantic frigates, which prevents the liability of sinking by striking rocks. She is in like proportion strongly built throughout; no pains or expense having been spared to make her the strongest boat on the Lakes. Her model is superior to any on the western waters. She has accommodations for 100 cabin and 1000 steerage passengers.

The A. D. Patchin and United States will run as advertized and under no consideration will go into the association.

The public will please remember that they were the only opposition boats in the fall of 1846.

H. WHITAKER, Sole Owner.
AGENTS, { J. MYERS & Co. Buffalo. / WALKER & CO. OK, Erie.
July 17, 1847. 9


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## Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
Price $3 50.
July 17, 1847. 9

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

OLD ENGLISH CHEESE at
T. W. MOORE'S.
July 17. No. 1, Perry Block.


## THE KEYSTONE STATE.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER EMINENT MEN.

THE above is the title of a Map of the State of Pennsylvania just issued by Apollos W. Harrison, No. 2 1-2 South 7th street, Philadelphia. It is a large, full, accurate and splendid map showing all the internal improvements, county lines, township lines, cities, villages, prominent roads, and distances from place to place on all the stage roads. To give it the highest possible degree of distinctiveness, each township is full colored, and each county colored in out lines. It is ornamented with an elegant border four inches wide, encircling portraits of eight eminent men of the State. The title is given in two forms, one in English, the other in German, executed in a highly ornamental style, and surrounded with statutes of Penn and Franklin. The coat of arms of the colony is encircled by one title, and that of the State by the other. The size of the map is 4 feet 10 inches long by 4 feet broad. It is printed on the best of paper and mounted in the most elegant and durable manner.

ABNER VEDDER is the duly authorized Agent for the sale of the above Map in Erie county. It may be been at the book store of O. D. Spafford.
July 14, 1847. 3:9


STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber about three weeks since a middle sized red cow with a star in her forehead, some white on her belly and legs, and a swallow tail mark in both ears.—Any person giving information where said estray may be found shall be suitably rewarded.
PHEBE McLANE.
Erie, July 17, 1847. 3:9

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
July 17. 1847. 9

TO PHYSICIANS.

ONE of Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Electro Magnetic Machines, an invaluable instrument in the treatment of rheumatic, spinal and nervous diseases, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

COMBS.—Side, dressing, curl and back combs, carved and plain. Shell, ivory, Buffalo and common horn, the very latest styles, in great variety, by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

PAPER.—Mourning and note paper, plain fancy and gilt; fine English and American white and blue ruled and plain letter paper; card and letter envelopes, a beautiful assortment, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

MEZZOTINTO
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES,
TAKEN WITH THE COLORS.

A. LAMBERTON would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at Tammany Hall, an his now prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in a style, which for truthfulness of representation, and for minute and accurate blending of light and shade, cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel Engraving.

Having availed himself of all the late improvements in the Art, he will now engage to do better work than has heretofore been done by any Artist stopping in this place.

Room open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
July 10, '847.


## ERIE ACADEMY.

THE second quarter of the Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 12th of July, and close the last week in September. Terms $2,00 & 3,00 per quarter.

JAMES C. REID, Principal,
J. W. WEYMONE, Mathematical Department,
D. P. EXSIGN, Primary do,
Miss L. E. INGERSOLL, Female do.

Mr. C. Beadle will give instruction in Penmanship to those who desire it, for which an extra charge will be made.

It is very desirable that students should be in attendance punctually the first day of the term.

As this is the last quarter that the present principal will be engaged in teaching, application for the situation of Principal may be made to Geo. A. Elliot, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES C. REID, Principal.
July 3, 1847.

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GEO. J. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER.
NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 4, Cheapside, next door south of M'Chaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts;
Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;
Bonnets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings.

Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Moreens, Damasks, Linen diapers, Crash, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.
MORTON & CO.
Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

Rail  Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

MOSES, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy wat'rd & striped black & blue blk
White, watered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do,
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrago do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞ Mind the name and number.
MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.


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## Pleasure Excursion
TO GREEN BAY AND CHICAGO.

FARE—$12 EACH WAY FOR STATE ROOMS, AND $10 FOR CABIN PASSAGE.

THE Splendid Steam-Packet Baltic, Capt. A. T. KINGMAN, will leave Erie for Green Bay and Chicago, on Friday morning, August 13, on an Excursion of Pleasure to those points.

The BALTIC will stop at the principal ports and points of interest, affording passengers an opportunity to visit such points at leisure, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the trip pleasant and interesting to those on board.

A large band of the best Musicians in the country will be on board.

The Baltic is entirely new—has 64 spacious and richly furnished State Rooms, and in point of elegance, comfort and speed is not surpassed by any boat on the Western waters.

Will also leave Erie on Wednesday morning, June 30, for the accommodation of Delegates to the Harbor Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 5th of July.

For passage apply on board or to
June, 23, 1847. W. M. GALLAGHER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
*On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.*

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens*, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to Brewster, Brown, & Co., Mahaffey and Brown, or Mehaffey and Brewster, either at the Store or Woollen Factory, are hereby requested to pay their indebtedness by the first of July next; or otherwise expect to have costs added. Wool, grain of all descriptions, Butter and cheese, will be received in payment of debts due, if delivered at the Erie Woolen Factory.
Erie, June 26, 1847. 6

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.
Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row, Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by.
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

SPICES & AROMATIC CONDIMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nutmegs, | Sage, |
| Mace, | Bitter Almonds, |
| Cloves, | Summer savory, |
| Ground Cinnamon, | Sweet Majoram, |
| " Pepper, black, | Vanilla Beans, |
| Cayenne do | Citron, |
| Superior Mustard, | Extract Vanilla, |
| Pure Jamaica Ginger | " Lemon, |
| Root, | " Bitter Almonds |
| Ground do | Orange, Flenn Water, |
| Coriander Seed, | Leavitt's Rose do, |
| Caraway do | |

DIETELICS FOR THE SICK & INVALID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bermuda Arrow Root, | Oatmeal, |
| Superior white Tapioca, | Cooper's Isinglass, |
| Pearl Barley, | Russian do |
| Sago, | Irish Moss, |
| Rice Flour, | Iceland Moss. |

Selected with care and all warranted superior.
J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, June 19, 1847. No. 5, Reed House.

15 DOZ Parasols, Parasolettes and Shades, from five different manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by
April 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.


## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, and to me directed, I have taken in execution and will expose to public sale at the court house in the borough of Erie, on Monday the 2d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land lying and situate in Fairview township, Erie county Penn'a, being part of Tract No. 285 and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south west corner at a stump, thence by land of L. Lord north one and one half degrees west thirty-six perches to a post, thence north five degrees east two perches to a post, thence north sixty two degrees west sixteen perches to a Hickory sapling, thence north seventy deg. west twenty-nine perches to a post, thence north twenty-three deg. west sixteen perches to a post, thence north five deg. west thirty-two perches to the shore of Lake Erie, thence by the same south forty three deg west thirty six perches to a post, thence by Tract No. 286 south twenty-six degrees east sixty-nine perches to a post, thence north fifty-one degrees east eight perches, thence by the Paper Mill lot north nineteen degrees east twenty one and eight tenth perches to a post, thence south fifty five and one-half degrees east twenty one and a half perches to an oak, thence south fifty nine degrees east thirteen perches to a chestnut, thence south eighteen degrees, west eight perches, thence south seventy degrees, east twenty-seven and three tenths perches, thence south six degrees, west fourteen perches to the place of beginning containing seventeen acres neat measure with all and singular the appurtenances—being the property of George Selden, Roderick Poston and E. D. Gunnison administrator of the estate of Abijah Frost, deceased, late of the borough of Erie.

*Also*—By virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of David Burton of, in and to the following in-lots situated in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Penna to wit: In-lot numbered in the general plan of said borough of Erie with the number, one thousand four hundred and thirty two (1432;) bounded on the north by lot No. 1431, east by lot No. 1429, south by Eighth street, and on the west by lot No. 1433, and having a frame dwelling and a frame barn erected thereon. *Also* the undivided one third part of in lot No. one thousand four hundred and thirty-one (1431;) bounded on the north by Seventh street, east by lot No. 1430, south by lot No. 1432, and on the west by lot No. 1434, with the appurtenances.—*Also*—in lot number sixty-one (61) of said borough of Erie; bounded on the north by lot No. 62, east by lot No. 60, South by Twelfth street, and on the west by lot No. 61, with the appurtenances &c.—*Also*, in lot number sixty four (61) of said borough of Erie; bounded on the north by lot No. 63, east by lot No. 61, south by Twelfth street, and on the west by Peach street, with the appurtenances, having a frame dwelling erected thereon. *Also*, one other piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post in the centre of the Station road, and running north along said road one hundred and fifty eight perches to a post, thence east by tracts Nos. 72 and 53 three hundred and seventy perches to a post, thence south by tract No 32 ninety eight and five tenths of a perch to a post and Mayville road, thence along said road south eighty six degrees west one hundred and forty six perches, thence along the said road south 62 degrees west one hundred and sixty-four perches, thence west by said road seventy-one and seven tenths perches to a post and place of beginning; containing two hundred and seventy acres and 136 perches of land, be the same more or less, excepting and reserving about one acre now fenced and occupied as a burying ground. *Also*—about two acres and fourteen rods on the north-east corner of that part of the Selden farm which lies south of the road leading to Mayville, of which reference may be had to the survey as made by Clark Putnam, together with the improvements and appurtenances, &c. M. W. CAUGHEY.
Sheriff's Office, Erie, July 3, 1847. 8

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The President and Company of the Bank of the U. S. } Vend. Exponas.
vs } No. 3, April Term
Stephen Averill. } 1842.

TAKE Notice that the Auditor appointed in the above entitled case to make distribution of the money arising from Sheriffs' Sales, among the lien creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Erie, on the 26th of July inst., at which time and place persons interested can attend.
BENJAMIN GRANT,
July 10, 1847.—3t8 Auditor.


DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Indigo, &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warranted good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, Shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macaboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Salpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whips and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves. Erie, June 19, 1847.

MATS.—Grass and Manilla Mats, just received and for sale cheap at No. 1 Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.
June 19, 1847. 5

TOWNSENDSS ARSAPARILLA and other celebrated Depuratives. For sale by
J. H. BURTON & Co.
June 19, 1847.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Tonic Mixture, India Cholagogue,
Maxim's Ague Pills Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge, Peruvian Bark,
For sale wholesale and retail by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

DYE STUFFS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annatto, | Oil Vitriol, |
| Alum, | Indigo, |
| Copperas, | Blue Vitriol, |
| Cream Tartar, | Cud Bear, |
| Argols, | Cochineal, |
| Spirits of Tin, | Liquid Blue, or chemic for |
| Logwood, | Nic Wood, (green, |
| Camwood, | Madder, |
| Fustick, | Red Saunders. |

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—
100 kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1600 lbs Spanish Whiting,
600 Venition Red,
500 French and Yellow Ochre,
100 French Green, wheaut. article.
300 Red Led,
200 Litharge,
200 papers refined Lampblack,
20 boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Coach Varnish, coach and Furniture.
20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 6, Reed House.
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

CARTER & BROTHER,

BEING licensed under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

| | |
|---|---|
| Pure Port, | Fazel, |
| Madeira, | Sicila, |
| Sherry, | Hock, |
| Malaga, | And Current wines |

—ALSO—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brandy, | Holland Gin, |
| Rum, | Whiskey, |
| Jamaica Spirits, | And Alcohol. |

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink,
Kents Carmine and Red Ink,
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,
Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.
For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, June 19th, 1847


## From the City of Mexico.

**Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.**

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off of the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

*Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinac Trout, and Herring;*

Kimball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobacco, Pipes;

Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Benora and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi-monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.
T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 12, 1847. 4

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,
*At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.*

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847 4

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

16 Chests Fresh Teas, just received and for sale by the chest or less quantity, by
June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by
June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT

420 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

## THE EXPRESS AGAIN.

CADWELL has just received from New York a few very choice goods, to which he invites the attention of the ladies and others wishing to purchase, consisting of Orleans' Muslins, a new and beautiful article for dresses, Swiss Muslins, Brocha Barrages, Plain do., Fringes and Gimps, Silk and Cashmere Shawls, Tarleton Mulls, &c. &c. More expected daily, particulars given in full next week; in the meantime he respectfully solicits a call. H. CADWELL.
July 3, 1847.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

## WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.
June 19, 1847. 5

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearer) Pens, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 10, 1847. 8

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LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Erie, Pa., on the 1st July, 1847. Persons inquiring for any of the following letters please say they are advertised. Two cents is charged for every letter in addition to the Postage:

| | |
|---|---|
| Anderson Geo W 2 | Liddle W F |
| Akrite Geo | Louts Peter |
| Austin H G | Lee Joseph E |
| Adams Edwin R | Megoin Edward |
| Allison Mrs Thos | M'Laughlin Thos |
| Alexander Archibald | McIntrr Miss Sarah |
| Alexander Lyman | McComb John |
| Andrews J L | McCann D J |
| Brabender Adam | McAvoy John |
| Blain A W 2 | McKinley Laticia |
| Bleed William | McLalin John |
| Bradish Mrs Catharine 2 | McCannon |
| Brindle Norman | McKeen Patrick |
| Bleakney Martin 2 | McCrea Samuel |
| Blood Asa | McDaniel Daniel |
| Brubaker Geo. | McGuire |
| Baker Eli P | March D |
| Bruce Miss Eliza | Macoy William |
| Bates I W | Macomber J G 2 |
| Baldwin Remus & Son | Macomber Ebenezer 2 |
| Belden M C | Miles Martin |
| Bartlett Miss C C | Miller Col D C |
| Benson Alanson P | Marshall A J |
| Benedict Aaron | Man Richard M |
| Pearce Miss Eliza | Mindil T |
| Berry Thomas | Marshall Wm E 2 |
| Baldwin Miss Abigal | Messe John |
| Barns D P 2 | Minnig Peter |
| Benson S B | Me

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

G. LOOMIS & CO. 7, Reed House, Erie, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings; gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French mantle, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, desert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

*Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.*—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, forcets, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Makers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, segar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumermy, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, battledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for "*ready pay*," from twenty five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846. 4

## DR. SMITH'S GREAT
# NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

### IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE
[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre*eminence* of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

### THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these the G. Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

### A SINGLE TRIAL,

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, &c.

### NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

### STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

### THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

### ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| FEVERS, | PAIN IN THE SIDE, |
| DYSPEPSIA, | SCROFULA, |
| INDIGESTION, | BAD BLOOD, |
| COSTIVENESS, | OBSTRUCTIONS, |
| HEADACHE, | FEMALE COMPLAINTS, |
| BAD APPETITE, | RHEUMATISM, |
| DIARRHŒA, | *WHOOPING COUGHS*, |
| DYSENTARY, | WEAK NERVES, |
| LIVER COMPLAINT, | HYSTERICS, |
| WORMS, | COUGHS, |
| HEARTBURN, | COLDS, |
| BILIOUS CHOLIC, | INFLUENZA, |
| FOUL STOMACH, | PIMPLES, |
| JAUNDICE, | LOW SPIRITS &c. |

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine Pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given us these Pills the preference over more than 23 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

## BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off, for the genuine, have put on a "coating of sugar."—Therefore, beware, and always look for

### THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counteract which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

### TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTHER LEE.

Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kollett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT,
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. F. H. NASH, 99 Fors treet.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. G. RENE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c. ASC. KIBL, R. F. M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.

JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M Daine, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pokeopsie. MOSES DAINE, 267 Monroe-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.

ED EATON (O.) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.

ED BROOKVILLE (MA.) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

## THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent as Dr. Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbecker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written* with a pen on the *bottom* of each box.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 179 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6. Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of State and 7th streets.

March 6, 1847. 6m42

LADIES canfind at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hoisery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs, Steel Bead Bags, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, chinoil ord, &c. &c., all very cheap, by,

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

### CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifth streets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 29

### STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.

Boot Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eighth street landing, Glazier's Basin.

P. P. GLAZIER,
M. M. SPAULDING.

Erie, April 21, 1847. 3m19

## NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!
## NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,

111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sundy and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper for cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y, $5, Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $5; Webster's Dictionary, $3 50.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthon's Virgil, $2, | Anthon's Horace, $1 75 |
| do Homer, 1 50, | do Cicero, 1 25 |
| Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2, | |
| do do do Lessons, 1, | |
| do do Laten do 1, | |
| do do do Prossody, 1, | |
| do do Sallust, 1, | |

Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Logender, Analytacal Geometry, Surveying, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Davie's arithmetic, | Kirkham's Grammar, |
| Adams' do | Hall's U S History, |
| Mather's Geology, | Olney's Geography, |
| Mrs Lincon's Botony, | Morse's do |
| Comstock's do | Mitchell's do |

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, | |
| do' do do Reader, | |
| Comstock's chemestry and philosophy, | |
| Sanders' Readers, | Bennett's Book Keeping, |
| Walker's Dictionary, | Cole's do |
| Johnson's do | Moor's Byron, |

Scott's comentaries, 6 vo. $13,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fox's book of Martyrs, | Josephus' works, |
| Plutarch's Lives, | Rolling' do |
| Lady of the Manor, | Addisons' do |
| Good's study of medicine, | Dryden's do |
| Hooper's med. Dic'ry, | Ebelle's Practice, |
| Gay's med. Juris'dence, | do Therapeutics, |
| Cruden's concordance, | Platonic Theology, |
| ayland's elements of Moral Science, | |
| The School and the School Master, | |
| Dr Olin's travels in the east, | |
| Thurwal's History of Greece, etc. | |
| Guide to the Prophecies, | |
| Dumas' Travels, | Barns' Notes, |
| Fuller's works, | New Spirit of the Age, |
| Chalmer's works, | Bucks religious anecdotes |
| Malcom's travels, | Gibbon's Rome, |
| Prideaux's connexion, | Life of Heber, |
| Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete, | |
| do Fredrika Bremer, do | |
| Moshim's ecclesiastical History, | |
| Luther on Galations, Jarves' church History, | |
| Pictorial History of the American Revolution, | |
| Life and Sermons of Whitfield, | |
| Gold-smith's England, | |
| Parley's Universal History; | |

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 13, 1846. 4

## PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of *Troy and the Land on from Mt. Ida*, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also,

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeug and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c., also, a very fine and Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of Her two elder children, Alice and Albert, in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe" a rare and interesting picture.

Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6, Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED
### HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore throat and Quinsy, Sore, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of his most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different Diseases above named—and the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFLICTED to resort to none to the ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

VERNON, Sussex Co. N. J.

*To George E. Stanton.*

DEAR SIR—The "Hunt's Liniment," which our Agent left with us, I have sold, and there has been a number of calls for more. Many persons afflicted with various Aches and Pains, have been cured by it as they say effectually. One case I will relate to you, as it causes a hearty laugh, when the person related it in the store. It is this: Mr. H. C. Denton, a highly respectable gentleman in this village, had procured a part of a bottle of your Liniment, at New Milford, N.J. He is frequently afflicted with the Rheumatism, so that he can scarcely get about; he came in at noon, and his leg pained him so that he could not bear much weight upon it. He asked him to put some liniment on it; he says to me, it will not do any good—it is like all other quack stuff. But she prevailed on him to try it. He did so, then ate his dinner and went out, worked all the afternoon, came in at night, sat down a while and the right of his leg—which he had entirely forgotten—the Liniment having given him immediate and permanent relief. He came over here the same night and bought two bottles of it.

Yours, with respect,
H. H. BETTS.

The following certificate of the restoration to health and the perfect cure of a deformed and crippled child, who was thought to be beyond the reach of hope, shows that no matter how appalling the case may be, there is a remedy in *Hunt's Liniment* that will conquer the most desperate cases, and that all the disease is curable, this celebrated external remedy will do it. It has never failed in giving immediate relief when timely applied, as proved by the abundance of high and unimpeachable testimony, the particulars of which are to be found in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent

OSSINING, June 10, 1845.

*George E. Stanton Esq.*

SIR—I feel called upon by the tie of gratitude, to offer the following testimony in favor of your External Remedy—Hunt's Liniment. My grandson, Clark E. Evans, who is now ten years of age, has been for the last eight years of *triple*, caused by falling from a chair when he was two years old, and wrenching his spine. From the time of the occurrence we have tried every means to restore him to his natural shape, but all without avail. We took him to New York, and placed him under the care of a physician of skill, and after remaining there some time, we brought him home no better than when we took him there. For several days at a time, he was so helpless that he could only walk by placing his hands upon his knees to support; giving him the appearance of deformed hunchback. He was also taken to Newburg, and prescribed for without any better success. At times he would be strong enough to go out of doors, but after playing an hour, would come in perfectly exhausted, and for several days after would be again perfectly helpless. We had lost all hope of seeing him restored to his natur l shape or strength; but a kind Providence placed your External Remedy in my hand. I have used but four bottles, and am rejoiced to say that the boy is now as *straight as any* boy of his age. Any of my neighbors will testify to the truth of this statement. I take sincere pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of others suffering under a like calamity.

Yours, respectfully,
RACHAEL SHUTE.

This is to certify, that I am personally acquainted with the subscriber. Mrs. Shute, as well as the boy alluded to, and frankly bear witness to the deformity with which he was seriously afflicted, apparently for life.—Dated Sing Sing, June 9th, 1845.

HENRY HARRIS, Justice of the Peace.

This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

*Wholesale Agents for New York.*

H. ADLEY, CHEL S & Co. 142 Water Street,
RUSHTON & Co. 179 Broadway,
A. & J. SANDS, corner Fulton and William,
ASPINWALL, 86 William Street.
JOHNSON KIDD & Co Pittsburgh, wholesale agents for Western Pennsylvania.

Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., Will be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON,
Proprietor.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard,

April 10, 1847. 2m17

## New Woollen Factory
AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it, both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable *terms* as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village,

ALEX. DUNCAN.
JOSHUA JEWETT.
ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m1

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

## CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
### OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

*By Special Appointment*—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

*From the Baptist Clergyman at Caloose, Oswego, County.*

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored. And to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure.

DAVID McFARLAND.
January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Caloose".

### Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

### Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

*Sir*—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success! A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

*[From Esq. W. B. Fisk, Canastola, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

### More Proof.

*Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.*

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica; dated UTICA, February 1, 1845]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

### Further Evidence. ☞

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE Cases our customers *complain* of receiving *great benefit* from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. *General Agent* for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

## WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

## COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,
A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves*, in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and a trial to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York

CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITH & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

## STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superior work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 41

## CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.
No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

### ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake them; and on the shortest notice.

### FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

### TOYS.

An large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beeds, necklaces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846. 1-

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask. Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdkfs, &c. &c., at METCALFS.

May 29, 1847.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

## L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 10, 1846. 51

## S. SMYTH
HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

## FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. C. Holbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

## BUFFALO AND NEW YORK, ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit or clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

## CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, hoarhound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops, peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

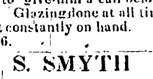
M. W. KEITH.

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S,

April. 28 1847. 50

HERE WE COME.



## The New Jew Store Ahead !!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do., together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in shewing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. Call and see, and don't forget the place, *No. 1, Fleming* Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

## BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at METCALFS.

May 29, 1847.

## 1846. 1847.

### WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa: and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandize from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, Stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. M. Tibbals, | Erie, |
| John C. Beebe, | " |
| Smith Jackson & Co. | " |
| Johnson, Himrod & co. | " |
| Holt, Palmer & Co. | Buffalo. |
| C. N. Chapin, | Albany, |
| W. Monteith, & Co. | " |
| Otis, Clapp & Co. | Boston, |
| George W. Holt & Co. | N. Y. city, |
| E. B. Allen, | Ogdensburg, N. Y. |
| James Browne, | Toronto C. W. |
| Wm. D. King, | St Catherines, " |
| Standart, Jarves & Co. | Cleveland, O. |
| Albert Ives, | Detroit, Mich. |
| Newberry & Dole, | Chicago, Illinois. |

Erie, March 11, 1846 43

SILVER Plated Baskets, Candlesticks, Castors, Snuffers and Trays—also, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, new patterns, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Nov. 11, 